

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

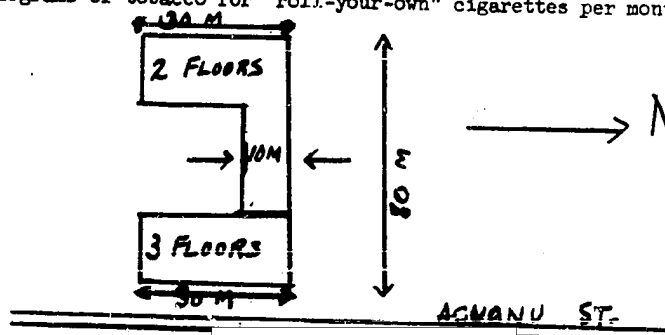
**ORR EV**

CONFIDENTIAL

was 30 meters of cloth per day per machine. The Communist Director had raised the quota to 40 meters per day and had cut the number of threads per unit of cloth by 10%. He had assigned one person to operate two or three machines instead of having one person per machine as was standard prior to 1940. The factory was working on two shifts in 1946.

6. Before the Communist occupation there was less than one-half per cent defective material produced. In 1945-1946 however, the rejection by factory inspection amounted to 25%. [redacted] the workers were granted wages for eight hours work with a bonus if they produced more than their quota. An additional bonus was given for a low rejection rate. Under the Communists there was no bonus plan and the men maintaining the machines and the supervisors were appointed on the basis of their activities in the Communist Party. There was a shortage of technical skill in the factory.
7. In this same building the Litex Company made heavy wool cloth for the Ministry of War from 1926 to 1939. Litex employed about 200 people in the northern third of the building, and produced about 700 meters of cloth per day. The Dröbe Co. was located at the north edge of Kaunas in Sančiai village. Dröbe employed about three hundred people in one shop on eighty machines and produced about one thousand meters of heavy wool cloth per day for both military and civilian consumers. In Kaunas the Boston Factory produced light wool cloth. The Boston Co. employed about sixty employees on twenty machines.
8. Sančiai Audiniai manufactured about 1500 meters of light cotton material per day. The company had about 180 employees and about forty machines. The "Nenunas" Co. was located about 60 kilometers south of the Latvian border and about 40 kilometers west of Daugavpils. The company produced cotton material. Nenunas had 180 employees and about forty machines.
9. All wool material was produced in 1.5 meter widths and all cotton material was produced in 0.80 meter widths.
10. The Cotton factory in Sančiai village employed twenty to thirty persons, manufacturing artificial silk stockings. The Lima Company in Viliampole north of Kaunas also employed twenty to thirty persons manufacturing artificial silk stockings.
11. The only linen factories in Lithuania up to 1940 were Dziegas in Telsiai and the Mastis Company in Plunge. Each company employed about one hundred people mostly women, growing plants and weaving it into linen. The work was seasonal and the production varied.
12. There were only two factories in Lithuania producing paper. The first Petrasūnai was about five kilometers south of Kaunas on the bank of the Neman River. Petrasūnai employed about 300 people producing square cut sheets of paper for books, magazines, newspapers and packing. The Verkai Company about 10 kilometers south of Vilnius had about 150 employees and manufactured rolled paper. Both factories received treated cellulose from Memel. The rest of the paper used in Lithuania was imported from Finland and Germany.
13. During the last eight months of the Soviet occupation, from the Fall of 1940 to the Summer of 1941 [redacted] buying tobacco under the Soviet Administration. The government tobacco factory was located on Aguono Street in Vilnius. Tobacco was received from the Ukraine. The factory produced about three million cigarettes per month and about three thousand kilograms of tobacco for "roll-your-own" cigarettes per month.

VILNIUS  
GOVERNMENT  
TOBACCO FACTORY



CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

25X1

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

-3-

The factory had about forty machines making cigarettes, ten machines making paper for cigarettes, two machines for cutting raw tobacco and about 250 employees. Other tobacco factories in Lithuania were the Zivas and Salamonas Companies, each about the same size as the Vilnius factory and located near the center of Kaunas. The Zefir and Continental factories were about two-thirds the size of the Vilnius factory and were also located in Kaunas. The Bravol factory was about one-third the size of the Vilnius factory and was located in the town of Bilkaviskis. All the tobacco factories worked eight hours per day six days per week.

-..end..-

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL/ [REDACTED]